

# NORWICH BULLETIN and Courier

126 YEARS OLD

Printed every day except Sunday.  
Subscription price 12c a week; \$6 a month; \$60 a year.  
Entered at the Postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as second-class matter.

Telephone Calls.  
Bulletin Business Office, 25-27.  
Bulletin Job Room, 25-27.  
Williams Office, 11 Church St., Telephone 1467.

Norwich, Monday, Aug. 14, 1922.

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## CIRCULATION

WEEK ENDING AUG. 12th, 1922

11,660

## SETTLING AMERICAN CLAIMS.

The long delayed settlement of American claims against Germany because of the war seems now assured by the signing in Berlin of an agreement between the United States and Germany which stipulates the procedure to be followed in determining and adjudicating these claims. It provides for each government to appoint one commissioner and that the commission shall meet in Washington in two months. The appointment of an umpire is left to the United States, a task which President Harding has already filled by naming Associate Justice Day of the supreme court.

The validity of our claims against Germany rests upon the treaty concluded by the two governments on Aug. 25, 1921, which recognized the rights of American nationals under the congressional resolution of July 2, 1921, including those rights admitted by the Treaty of Versailles. These claims fall into three categories. First, those arising from seizure of or damage to American property within the limits of the former German empire. Second, those arising as a direct consequence of the war, and originating since July 31, 1914. Third, those arising from debts owed by German nationals of the German government to American citizens.

It will take thorough investigation by an impartial tribunal to determine the exact amount of these claims, but they will obviously run into many millions. Senator Underwood has estimated that there are bona fide claims of at least \$400,000,000, if not more, although nearly one billion dollars is the total of claims against Germany on file at the state department at Washington, many of which are no doubt susceptible of some scaling down. It will be the duty of the commission to allow compensation where compensation is due as there is no valid reason in law or fair play why American citizens should not be reimbursed for the losses which they have suffered. Americans will expect that justice will be done by the commission and with Judge Day as an umpire that such questions as come before him will be treated fairly and impartially.

## THE PROHIBITION POLL.

Continued interest attaches to the publication by the Literary Digest of its secret poll on prohibition. This week it gives the result of 617,000 ballots, which does not differ materially from the result in the first 357,000. The combined votes of the beer and wine advocates with the wet still shows about 61 per cent. The bone drys have 38.3 per cent and those who would have the Volstead act repealed are 39.8 per cent. In the first 357,000 the bone drys had 38 per cent, the wets 21.3 per cent and the beer and wine advocates 40.8 per cent.

This week's report includes the latest factory poll, which was taken in a New Jersey establishment where about 30 per cent of the voters polled were women. The vote stood for enforcement 162, for modification 720, for repeal 750. Combined with two other factory polls, one of which showed 6 to 1 against the Volstead act, the other 2 to 1 against bone dryness, the workers' poll shows approximately 10 to 1 in favor of a modification of the present anti-liquor laws.

Nothing as yet has been published on the returns from the 2,000,000 women's votes, the effect of which would seem to indicate that a considerable proportion of the people does not consider that the Volstead act expresses their opinion upon anti-liquor legislation, much as they may be opposed to the saloon and all that it has stood for.

## THE "TROOP MENACE."

Because of lawless acts against railroad property and fears that more are likely to follow state troops and armed guards are guarding railroad property at various points for the purpose of preventing damage by striking shopmen or their sympathizers. Attempts to wreck trains have already been made and that it should have become necessary to guard railroad property was no more than was to be expected from the experience of other railroad strikes. Other railway men's organizations not yet formally involved in the strike are making much of what they call the "troop menace," but have not yet offered very convincing proof that it actually exists. They charge that the armed protectors are insulting and even firing upon the members of their brotherhoods, but they offer to the public no specific instances of these alleged outrages except in the case of one brotherhood member who, they say, was shot at by a guard at a small town in Nebraska. If the armed guards are not withdrawn, they threaten that they will have to take what will amount to strike action and this threat has already been put into effect on some western roads.

If this movement expands into a general strike the brotherhood chiefs will have to justify themselves by offering more proof of the "menace" than they have hitherto offered. Up to the present they have talked only in vague and general terms. They are creating every-where the impression that what they are

launching is a systematic strike designed to rescue the shopmen who have lost out on the wage issue and are now endeavoring to save their faces by forcing the acceptance of the seniority claim upon the reluctant railroad executives. The American people will not be tolerant of a sympathetic strike which would cut off their food supplies and cripple their industries.

## GOOD CROP OUTLOOK.

Increases in the production of nearly all the basic American crops are predicted by the forecast of the department of agriculture, just issued. The preliminary winter wheat estimate shows a slight reduction from the July forecast and is less than the five-year average, but spring wheat indications are for an increase not only over last year but over the average of five years. The total wheat crop promises to be \$05,000,000 bushels, compared with an estimate of 735,000,000 bushels for 1921 and 739,000,000 bushels for the five-year average. The average for the corn crop is 2,531,000,000 bushels but indications this year are for a crop of 3,011,000,000 bushels. The oats yield, estimated at 1,351,000,000 bushels, is less than the July forecast and somewhat under the average but considerably larger than last year.

Barley, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, flax, rice, both tame and wild hay, apples and peaches promise much larger crops than last year. A shortage, compared with last year—all though trivial in most instances—is indicated for rye, buckwheat, sugar beets and peanuts. This year's crop is estimated to be 202,000,000 bushels, compared with 181,000,000 bushels last year. The production of peaches last year amounted to 22,700,000 bushels, while this year's estimate is for 56,900,000 bushels.

Crop conditions on August 1st from 75.6 per cent. for oats, up to 90.8 per cent. for hay. Wheat is figured at 80.5 per cent. and corn at 85.6 per cent. With nearly all crops promising well, both the farmer and nature are on the job. If industry in all its lines could reconcile its troubles, the outlook for prosperous times would be most encouraging.

## STOP, LOOK, LISTEN.

Grade crossing accidents in which automobiles were concerned have recently brought this subject into unusual prominence, one of the results in this state being that the public utilities commission has exercised its powers to point out the most hazardous crossings that should be eliminated.

Last year there were 1702 persons killed and 4818 injured at railway grade crossings in the United States. As there are more than a quarter of a million grade crossings more than ten million licensed automobiles, it is not to mention the horse-drawn vehicles, it is obvious that the elimination of these crossings at grade is going to be a gradual process. Hence the immediate obligation rests upon every one concerned to observe caution—to stop, look, listen. Many of the railroads of the country conduct systematic educational campaigns under the slogan "Safety First," a movement applicable to the railway employee and the public alike. Among these, that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company seems to be especially well thought out and practical. Having ascertained that in 58 per cent of the grade-crossing accidents on its system automobiles were involved—387 out of 663 in 1921, to be exact—observed that the cause of the accidents was 287,622 machines were seen to cross the tracks in the twelve months. Of these, 25,690, or 6 per cent, failed absolutely to take any precautionary measures to insure their safety. These facts are set forth in a little folder, and he company is seeking to put a copy in the hands of every driver who has occasion to cross its tracks. This impressive folder ought to have some effect, but with some drivers nothing short of the cancellation of their license will teach the importance of the admonition to stop, look, listen.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Vacationists may yet experience some real, genuine, hot August weather.

Boston is to have an aviation festival. The Hub intends to be up in the air.

Inefficiency has had a most thorough trial in Russia. The verdict is guilty.

Well, anyhow, there are plenty of programmes for ending the strikes.

Paris divorcees without publicity will not make a hit with movie actors.

In the matter of returning to normalcy, automobile prices are furnishing a shining example.

Somebody wrote that man wants but little here below. He probably lived before the day of strikes.

The man on the corner says: If the senate can pass the tariff by Labor Day, no one will object to their enjoyment of the holiday.

Just as Mathilde had subsided for a time from the news columns, Papa McCormick springs into the limelight with his new matrimonial venture.

Developments in Cuba and Mexico are reassuring the administration at Washington, but the same can hardly be said of developments on the railroads.

A strike by any other name may be just as paralyzing to the railroads, as the members of the Big Four seem to be bent on demonstrating.

A Fall River man has been before the court fifty-three times for intoxication. He manages to keep up his favorite diversion in spite of present conditions.

Frank A. Vanderlip is quoted as saying it off the shoulders of a former war due to two men. This seems to be taking it off the shoulders of a former war lord who is now a woodchopper.

One of the great transcontinental railroad lines is putting in beautiful new library cars. They had to come, with the buffet cars abolished and people persisting in thinking at odd moments.

The increase in the membership of the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany from 250 before the war to nearly 2,000 suggests that there must be considerable activity in commercial ways in there, however broke the government may be.

By going clear back to the empire styles or to the hoopskirt woman could create a much greater disturbance than she is doing with the rolled stockings and the modest knickerbockers. Male and female critics of the present style should have a care.

## WOMAN IN LIFE AND IN THE KITCHEN

## SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

The gas oven should stand open a few minutes after using to keep the place of culture bands.

Delicious and nourishing cakes may be made with chopped dates.

A cloth wet with camphor will remove white spots from furniture.

Wash black stockings in fresh suds and rinse in very blue water.

Use brown sugar to sweeten cereals; it makes them taste richer.

Milk will cloud glass so that its original brilliancy cannot be restored.

A glass of grape juice at breakfast is a welcome change from orange juice.

Soak oranges in hot water for five minutes and the peeling will slip off easily.

When cream is too thin to whip, add the unbeaten white of an egg. It first it becomes as stiff as the richest of cream.

Grease the cup in which you measure molasses and every drop will run out and there will be no waste.

Roll raisins in a little melted butter before putting them into the cake or pudding and they will not sink to the bottom.

When making a cake and you have not good pastry flour at hand, take one teaspoon of cornstarch to four teaspoons of flour, which makes very fine cake.

When making pie-crust, if you will try using sweet milk instead of water you will find it does not require as much shortening and you never fail to have nice, tender, flaky crust.

## JEWELRY STILL WORN

Jewelry still is extensively worn, both during the day and with evening attire. Jeweled bracelets in color and in black and white effects are very fashionable and are worn, six or more at a time.

Wide rubber bangles, half to three-quarters inch in width, again are in vogue and heavy, carved gold bangles, copies of the empire and the ancient Roman period are shown.

Earrings in long pendant effects, of jewels, jet and cut steel, are fashionable. Says Dry Goods Economist. Those in cut steel are frequently worn with head-dresses and leather belts and purses to match.

## WORN AT THE BEACHES

Knitted wool one-piece bathing suits, cut more than ever like those of the men, are the shortest, as possible, are seen in great numbers.

Wide rubber hats are seen almost as frequently as caps.

Caps and hats in vivid colorings are trimmed with rubber flowers. A few caps are worn after the sand is reached, though many are seen descending from automobiles and crossing the streets approaching the beach.

Almost all capes and cape coats are of figured terry cloth.

A new bathing cap has scalloped ear flaps and is made with a pointed top finished with a bell.

A bathing cap made like a jockey's hat has a crown of two shades of waterproof satin, with a peak and fringe of rubber. The applied design is a representation of seaweed developed in rubber of a contrasting shade.

DRESS ACCESSORIES

There is an epidemic of frills, the frills played, stay little frills which give such a dainty touch to any costume. We see tiny frills between the narrow tucks on a tailored vestee or waistcoat, and a number of the summer frocks have these starry white edgings peeping out from their pockets. Women have learned one delightful thing about the use of frills—when placed inside a loose fitting dress they are a way of facing they tend to make the hands look white and small.

COATS TO BE WORN

Fall styles are now coming to the front. It is interesting to note that coats make a determined effort to out-capes from the field when the wrap question is to be decided. Few fall and winter capes are being brought out by designers, the tendency being toward coats and the majority of these are belted. Some feature a normal waistline, others a low waistline, with a good many bloused effects in evidence. Therefore, the woman who possesses a cape should get all the good she can out of it now, as the early fall will probably find fashion demanding that she purchase a coat.

DAINTY GIFT

Make small brightly colored cretonne bags some four by six inches in size. Gather cretonne cord and pin needles, and let them thoroughly dry. Place in the little pillows. They are attractive through their simplicity.

COLLARS TO BE WIDER

In the advance showing of fall neckwear there is a pronounced tendency toward wider collars. In a collection noted recently a Bertha collar, fastening in back, is developed in pet and trimmed with real lace and hand embroidery. A collar of what similar shape in two pieces, the openings appearing on the shoulders, is carried out in the same kind of materials. This collar fits the Jenny neck as does one in an opposite style. This latter is very narrow, being little more than a band of organdy, and it has an embroidered border in cross-stitch, brilliantly colored.

The round collar is still prominently displayed. The latest model is a little wider than usual with a fillet edge and hand embroidered trim on net.

MODISH BELTS

A recent display of belts, mostly imported, includes a narrow suede model showing steel ornaments at intervals. Ribbon ribbon of a narrow type in a brocade effect has a number of silver slides and forms an attractive girdle. Another belt of this ribbon, which is somewhat wider, ended in a branded silk cord of many colors.

Particularly unusual is a gray suede braided rope girdle which is finished with a fringed suede tassel. As it would be bulky to tie, a little round strap of the suede acts as a fastener.

A simple tailored mesh in an old gold effect. An old belt is developed from a triple strand of bright green suede, woven in and out of square celluloid bangles, placed very close together. A larger white buckle of the same type finishes it.

DICTATES OF FASHION

Little tabs and ears protruding from turbans give notice the greatest width desirable in fall millinery. Elaborate facings are used.

A smart frock is of cream colored crepe with coin dots of dull brown and shades of brown grosgrain ribbon.

With the going out of shoes and hose that match the costume there is a corresponding coming in of brown footwear. Onion skin and wood are the favorite shades of brown.

Autumn dresses have metrical or

## conventional floral designs.

Rhinestone bars and combs, circular or fan shaped, have been taken the place of culture bands.

Maline turbans showing the hair through the crown and having a thick roll of the maline are worn on the street, even in white and bright colors.

Bright flannel sport coats, unbelted and usually sleeveless, are worn a good deal at country clubs.

Brown velvet bags are stylish, especially to carry with the summer frock or blouse or sand. Sometimes the material is pin tucked into the frame.

Homespun dresses, notably white with bright embroidered sleeves are worn as well as white and colored striped summer silks.

After several seasons of untrifling dresses which have been of now trimming motifs are refreshing and incidentally growing daily in favor.

Simple frocks of the house dress type are making their appearance on the avenue, made of chintz in gay flower patterns.

FRESH ICED TEA

Freshly brewed ice tea has no peer as a refreshing drink on a hot day. But do you know how to make good iced tea? Iced tea must be brewed as carefully as coffee. Anyone can make coffee or colored liquid of nondescript flavor that serves as such, but the makers of good coffee are far fewer. Their methods and their measurements are not simple.

Too strong tea, allowed to cool and weakened with cold water, tastes no more like properly brewed ice tea than warmed over coffee tastes like fresh beverage served steaming hot at breakfast.

Plain green tea does not make the best iced tea. A blend of green and black tea makes the most acceptable drink. To make iced tea, take a spoonful of tea to one cup of boiling water. Put tea in a tea ball. Heat the teapot thoroughly with boiling water. Pour out this water, hang the tea ball in the pot for a few minutes. The required amount of freshly boiled water. Let stand five minutes to steep.

Have the glasses filled with cracked ice. Pour hot tea directly over the ice.

Tea made this way is clear and fragrant as hot tea. Standing to cool causes the tea to become cloudy and its lovely sweet fragrance of the freshly made tea.

CONCERNING WOMEN

Stanton, Va., has more women voters than men.

Miss Zella Freeman is city gas inspector of Bryan, O.

Denver, Col., has more than 30,000 women car drivers.

Women are forbidden to knit while attending court in England.

The women of Batavia are conceded to be the most beautiful in all Asia.

The Bhutanese women, in India, were probably the first to "bob" their hair.

In Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and India, the woman is absolute head of the home.

Mary Ann Mobbs of Melbourne, Australia, is a widow, ninety-three years has 369 living descendants.

RECIPES

Spanish Salad Dressing—Mix together in a bowl one teaspoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of mustard, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one tablespoonful of cold water, teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, one spoonful of tomato catsup and five tablespoonfuls of salad oil. Beat thoroughly and serve with any plain salad.

Peach Sponge—Soak one-half box of oatmeal three-quarters cup of cold water. Cook over dozen peaches with one cup water until fruit is soft. Add 1-4 cups sugar. Strain this through coarse sieve and then add one tablespoonful of lemon juice.

New stir in the dissolved gelatin with the hot fruit. Allow this to stand until it thickens. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, add gradually to the fruit and whip for 15 minutes. Serve with whipped cream.

New Way to Cook Steak—Here's a brand-new recipe for cooking a thick steak. Rub some salt and pepper into it, place in a casserole or roaster and add about a cup of water or stock. Let bake for about a half-hour, then cover with onions and scraped carrots and butter in chunks. Cook another half-hour, adding a little more water if needed and then a layer of sliced tomatoes and asparagus tips. Cover with buttered bread crumbs to which a tablespoon or two of grated cheese has been added. Bake until the tomatoes are cooked then remove carefully to a platter, sprinkle over with parsley and serve with a hot sauce. The sauce is the liquor in the dish. If there is not fat on the steak it will be well to sprinkle over it a little shredded suet. The vegetables should be sprinkled with salt and pepper as they are added. The tomatoes and asparagus may be omitted, if desired.

Famous Literary Mysteries

WHO WROTE "TO A SKELETON."

"Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull  
Of some ethereal spirit life.  
This narrow cell was life's retreat,  
This space was thought's mysterious seat."

Most all lovers of poetry are familiar with the poem "To a Skeleton," the first four lines of which are quoted above, and the manuscript of which was found near a skeleton in the London Royal College of Surgeons in the early part of the last century. The author has never been found, though a reward of fifty guineas was offered for his discovery. It seems remarkable in view of at least of the great amount of publicity given to the verse at the time of its finding, and ever since, that no one came forth to claim their authorship, nor after the most careful search has it been possible to find who expressed these beautiful thoughts on the discarded poet.

There must be some mystery concealed behind them, for otherwise it would appear unnatural that the author should have been so modestly and so unobtrusively, and in one instance, among the many, an American was named as having written the poem.

The first copy of the poem "To a Skeleton" is said to have appeared in the London "Morning Chronicle," and unsigned, but when it was printed in the "European Magazine of November, 1816, it bore the initial 'V.' This was the signature of Miss Anne Jane Vardill, while this young woman frequently contributed to this magazine, she made a complete denial of having written "To a Skeleton."

The story of the finding of the poem is an interesting one. One day, while an attendant of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of London was passing through the library of that institution, he observed a few sheets of paper lying carelessly on a table. A pen, ink and skull were the only other

objects on the table. When he picked up the sheets he noticed they were still damp. He blotted them very carefully and turned them over to the librarian. It was a holiday and the librarian at last admitted to know who had been admitted on a day when visitors were not allowed.

The reeking attendant hurried away in search of the offender. Only a professor and a junior were to be found in the building. He hurried back to his superior and recommended that the verses be burned, as they evidently had been written by some supernatural hand.

Instead of doing so, the librarian placed them on the desk of the dean of the college, where they lay for some time and were found so interesting and exceptional they were read and copied by a great many professors and visitors.

One of these copies reached the London Chronicle, and when printed it made a remarkable impression on the mind of the public.

There was at once a great demand for the name of the author. It was thought for some time that professor of the college had written the verse, and all the disclaimed credit. For ten years following the printing, a reward was offered for any one who could furnish proof, the sum being placed at \$250. There never was a claimant for the reward.

The poem has been at various times, assigned as the work of nearly all contemporary authors, but the mystery of the writer's identity seems to be deepened with the years. As the poem was written close to a century ago, it is not likely that it will ever be known who sat at the library table on that holiday in the early part of the last century with a skull before him, and mused so poetically upon the problem of life.

## Today's Birthdays

Former Prince Henry of Prussia, only brother of the Ex-Emperor William 14, born at Potsdam, 60 years ago today.

Henry Clews, famous New York banker and financier, born in England, 62 years ago today.

Blon J. Arnold, one of the foremost consulting engineers in America, born near Grand Rapids, Mich., 51 years ago today.

Rev. George W. Davenport, Episcopal bishop of Easton, born at Brandon, Vt., 52 years ago today.

John Galsworthy, celebrated English novelist and playwright, born 55 years ago today.

## Today's Anniversaries

1815—Prince de Joinville, the son of Louis Philippe, who fought in the American Civil war, born in France. Died there in 1900.

1870—Admiral David G. Farragut, the famous Union naval commander, died at Portsmouth, N. H. Born near Knoxville, Tenn., July 5, 1801.

1876—The first wire of the Brooklyn suspension bridge was drawn over the river.

1881—First through train run between Detroit and St. Louis.

1886—Several were killed and wounded in riots in Belfast.

1916—Prohibitionist and woman suffrage won in the British Columbia elections.

1915—Food riots were reported in Tokyo and other Japanese cities.

1913—The Prince of Wales was welcomed in St. John, N. B.

## IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Sir Joseph B. Robinson, who has declined an offer of a British peerage out of consideration of his ideals of public service, has long been one of the outstanding figures in South Africa. The influential position which he holds in that country is not surprising in view of the big gold mines in South Africa, and of 20,000 acres of diamond lands on the Vaal river. Sir Joseph is eighty-two years old and a native of South Africa. He began his career as a farmer and woolbuyer. The great change in his fortunes came in 1867, when diamonds were found on the lands he has purchased along the Vaal river. Within a short time the tiller of the soil was transformed into a "diamond king." He fought for his native land in the Boer war and has filled the majority of Kimberley and various other public offices. His services to the empire were recognized in 1908, when he was created a baronet.

She Drove Home.

The customary silence was being observed while a comely young woman was putting on one of the hilltop green at the golf course. Down the hill, out of sight, was an oncoming foursome. At least one of which was a green player. He shot him without waiting for the girl to put. His ball trickled up and on the green, rolling just in front of the young lady's lie. No one moved. No one said a word. The girl looked up and around, walked over to the edge of the hill and in a harrowing tone that could be heard for miles around shouted at the unsuspecting sufferer:

"Hey, you big cab driver, go back to the kindergarten where you belong." And then she sank her putt.

BIRTH AND DEATH FORBIDDEN

In the inland sea of Japan is an island with 2,000 inhabitants of both sexes, but on that island births and deaths practically never happen. For ages this island, known as Miyajima, has been given over to religious ceremonies and most of its inhabitants are priests, monks, nuns, and fishermen. Miyajima is, in the eyes of the Japanese, one of the three sights of the country. Some of it is cultivated, but most consists of wooded heights and rocky valleys with streams of crystal water. Wild animals abound, including large herds of deer, and are never touched by the people. Birds and all kinds of creatures become so

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PHOTOPLAYS  
OF THE  
BETTER CLASS  
TODAY—TUES.—WED.—THURS.—FRI.—SAT.—SUNDAY  
INSPIRATION PICTURES  
PRESENT  
"THE CAVE GIRL"  
WITH AN ALL STAR CAST—A STIRRING DRAMA OF YOUTH GONE WILD! FROM THE FAMOUS STAGE SUCCESS BY GUY BOLTON.  
ALLAN DWAN PRESENTS AN ALL STAR CAST HEADED BY JAMES KIRKWOOD IN  
"THE SCOFFER"  
AS VIVID AS A LIGHTNING FLASH, A MASTERPIECE OF ACTION, DRAMA THAT TOWERS ABOVE THE REST. YOU'LL REMEMBER IT!

BREED  
THEATRE  
Today and Tuesday  
Thomas Meighan  
The Bachelor Daddy  
A Paramount Picture  
A big happiness-romance in which the Good Luck Star is supported by lovely Leatrice Joy and the five cutest kiddies you ever saw.  
Pathe News  
Educational Comedy  
THERE is no advertising medium in Eastern Connecticut equal to The Bulletin for business results.  
To guard against shortage of cream one Philadelphia ice cream factory gets its milk from four states.  
Singing "Till Willow," or words to that effect, a little cock sparrow in St. James' Park, London, was recently imported by an Englishman, according to a story vouched for by Captain L. S. Challis in the pages of the London Daily Mail. While the pelicans were taking their luncheon near the lake in the park a sparrow, who had been enjoying the crumbs falling from their table, was accidentally swallowed by one of the big birds.  
The pelican whose surprise was with the sparrow